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BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
STATE OF MONTANA

July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1964



State of Montana
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
Helena, Montana

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GOVERNOR TIM BABCOCK
Commander-in-Chief
Montana National Guard



MAJOR GENERAL R. C. KENDALL
The Adjutant General
Montana National Guard

A very faint, large watermark-like image of a classical building with four prominent columns and a triangular pediment occupies the background of the page.

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STATE OF MONTANA
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
HELENA, MONTANA

1 November 1964

Honorable Tim Babcock
Governor of Montana
State Capitol
Helena, Montana

Dear Governor Babcock:

The following biennial report is designed to present a brief but factual account of the Adjutant General's Department for FY 1963 and FY 1964.

It is significant to note that during the past biennium, my office was assigned the responsibility for Civil Defense and Emergency Planning. Upon accepting the responsibility for Civil Defense we reorganized the State Agency and established an objective of creating and improving the operational capability at city-county level. We adopted a course of action directed toward developing city-county Civil Defense organizations and emergency operation centers. From these organizations would come a better plan for an adequate fallout shelter system in Montana. Substantial progress has been made toward this objective and is detailed in the Civil Defense Annex.

Montana Army National Guard activities are evaluated by the U. S. Army Inspector General and a team of Army evaluators, and it is noted that in all functional categories ratings have substantially increased thereby indicating greatly improved mobilization readiness posture.

The Montana Air National Guard through a series of operational readiness inspections and tactical evaluation exercises has conclusively established a very high degree of combat readiness.

We are pleased to submit this self-explanatory report and are prepared to discuss any area in detail at any time convenient to you.

Respectfully submitted,

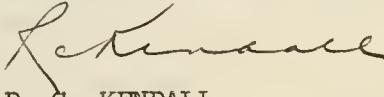

R. C. KENDALL
Major General, Mont NG
The Adjutant General

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Letter to the Governor (Letter of Transmittal)	2
Table of Contents	3-4
Adjutants General of Montana	5
 MISSION, ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD	 6-7
Federal and State Responsibility	8
Allocation and Status	9-10
 Operations and Training - Army NG	
Armory Training	12
Active Duty for Training	12
Annual Active Duty for Training	13
Army Service Schools	13
Sixth U. S. Army Area Schools	13
Materiel Maintenance	13
Army Aviation	14
Guardlift	15
Montana Military Academy	15
Status of Training	16
Composite Ratings	17
 Facilities - Army NG	
Armories	18
Maintenance Facilities	18
Fort William Henry Harrison	18
 Operations and Training - Air NG	
Organization	19
Mission	19
Operations	19
Personnel	20
Service Schools	20-21
Facilities	21-23
 Trophies and Awards	
The Eisenhower Trophy	24
The Erickson Trophy	24
Certificate of Merit	24
The S. H. Mitchell Trophy	25
The DAV Cup	25
Association of the United States Army Award	25
National Guard Award for Efficiency in Training	26
Academic Achievement Award	26
Armor Leadership Award	26-27
National Guard Association Trophy	28
National Guard (State) Trophy	28
Pershing Trophy	28
Flying Safety	29

Federal Support	30-32
Army Equipment	32
Air Equipment	33-34
Army Technicians	35
Air Technicians	35-36
Federal Funds Expended in Support of ARNG	37
Federal Funds Expended in Support of ANG	38
Expenditure of State Funds	39-40

CIVIL DEFENSE

Introduction	42
Organization	43-44
Training	44-45
Facilities	45-47
Coordination with other Agencies	47-48
Operations	48-49
Budget	49-50

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

General	52
Organization	52
Responsibilities	52-54
Operations	54-55
Emergency Resource Management Organization	56

ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF MONTANA

Martin Beem (Territorial)-----	1867
James H. Mills (Territorial)-----	1877
C. W. Turner (Territorial)-----	1887
Samuel R. Douglas-----	1889-1891
H. S. Howell-----	1891-1892
C. F. Lloyd-----	1893-1896
Jas. W. Drennan-----	1897
Chas. O. English-----	1898-1900
R. Lee McCulloch-----	1901-1903
Shirley C. Ashby-----	1903-1904
Adlebert M. Alderson-----	1904-1908
Phil Greenan-----	1909-1920
Charles L. Sheridan-----	1920-1924
Erastus H. Williams-----	1925-1937
John W. Mahan-----	1937-1940
Frederick A. Lange-----	1940-1941
Everett M. Birely-----	1941-1942
Spencer H. Mitchell-----	1943-1962
Richard C. Kendall-----	1962

THE
ARMY AND AIR
NATIONAL GUARD

IN

NATIONAL DEFENSE



STATE SERVICE

Mission, Organization and Administration



MISSION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

The Montana National Guard has a two-fold mission based on its responsibilities to both Federal and State Governments. In time of National Emergency the Guard may be mobilized by the President. To meet state and local emergencies the Guard may be called up by its Commander-in-Chief, the Governor.

1. Federal Mission:

To provide trained units and qualified individuals to be available for active duty in time of war or national emergency and at such other times as the national security may require.

2. State Mission:

To provide units within the State which are commanded, organized, trained and equipped to function efficiently at existing strength in protection of life and property and preservation of peace, order, and public safety under competent orders of State authorities.

Service in the Montana National Guard is recognition of the patriotic obligation of every American to preserve the liberty and democracy of this nation. It has been estimated that a National Guard Unit can be maintained for about one-eighth the cost of a similar active Army unit. Such a program enables the United States to maintain preparedness in a manner within its economic capability.

FEDERAL AND STATE RESPONSIBILITY

The National Guard is an integral part of the Army of the United States and the United States Air Force and its success depends upon mutual confidence between the Federal Government and the States and Territories. Such confidence is obtained only by the wholehearted efforts of all parties to maintain an effective National Guard.

1. The Federal Government is responsible for:

Providing the pay of federally recognized personnel for participation in authorized inactive duty training and active duty for training, including appropriate duty or duties and periods of equivalent duty or training, and administrative pay.

The procurement and issue of uniforms, arms, equipment and supplies.

The supervision of training.

Appropriating a sum of money annually for the expense of providing ordnance stores, quartermaster stores, camp equipage and to contribute to State funds an equitable share of the expenses of construction and maintenance of certain training facilities, as are now or may later be authorized by law.

Auditing and inspecting National Guard units, Army and Air, and accounts and records of the United States Property and Fiscal Officer.

2. The State Government is responsible

Subject to such qualifications for federal recognition as may be established by the Secretary of the Army and Air Force, to appoint, promote, transfer, assign and separate personnel of the National Guard, Army and Air.

To provide training and storage facilities, except as contributed to by the Federal Government.

To train officers, warrant officers and enlisted personnel of the National Guard, Army and Air.

To properly account for and maintain all Federal property and funds.

ALLOCATION AND STATUS

MONTANA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

		AUTHORIZED OFF&WO	EM	ACTUAL 30 JUNE 1964 OFF&WO	EM
State Hq & Hq Det	Helena	26	27	26	27
<u>Hq, 163d Armd Cav</u>					
Hq & Hq Troop	Bozeman	20	42	20	41
Avn Co	Helena	44	48	39	49
<u>Hq, 1st Recon Sqdn</u>					
Hq & Hq Troop (-)	Culbertson	16	53	9	40
Sep Plt, Hq Trp	Fairview	5	24	3	23
Troop A	Glendive	5	95	4	69
Troop B	Sidney	5	67	1	49
Troop C	Glasgow	5	68	2	67
Troop D	Malta	5	51	3	52
How Btry	Plentywood	7	53	4	62
<u>Hq, 2d Recon Sqdn</u>					
Hq & Hq Troop	Bozeman	21	77	16	70
Troop E	Havre	5	95	3	96
Troop F	Butte	5	67	3	64
Troop G	Livingston	5	68	4	74
Troop H	Chinook	5	51	5	52
How Btry	Dillon	7	53	2	64
<u>Hq, 3d Recon Sqdn</u>					
Hq & Hq Troop	Billings	21	77	20	72
Troop I	Billings	5	68	5	75
Troop K	Miles City	5	95	2	88
Troop L	Lewistown	5	67	4	75
Troop M	Billings	5	51	3	53
How Btry	Harlowton	7	53	3	54
<u>Hq, 154th Arty Gp</u>					
Hq & Hq Btry	Missoula	19	39	15	43
<u>190th Arty</u>					
Hq, 2d How Bn					
Hq & Hq Btry	Kalispell	16	81	12	84
Btry A	Whitefish	5	77	3	66
Btry B	Kalispell	5	77	3	85
Btry C	Hamilton	5	77	3	64
Serv Btry	Missoula	5	57	5	57
<u>Co C, 19th SF Gp</u>					
Missoula		22	64	13	55
Deer Lodge		16	51	6	48
Kalispell		12	35	4	21
<u>1049th Eng Co (-)</u>	Anaconda	5	99	4	71

		AUTHORIZED OFF&WO	ACTUAL 30 JUNE 1964 OFF&WO	EM	EM
143d Ord Co	Helena	9	83	9	76
3669th Ord Co	Helena	9	126	7	89
46th Army Band	Bozeman	1	28	1	24
103d PID	Helena	2	3	1	4
TOTALS - ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		365	2247	267	2103

MONTANA AIR NATIONAL GUARD
STRENGTH AS OF 30 JUNE 1964

Hq, Montana Air NG	Helena	8	6	4	1
120th Ftr Group					
Hqs, 120th Ftr Gp	Great Falls	24	78	16	63
186th FIS	Great Falls	63	11	57	11
120th CAMRON	Great Falls	15	393	8	269
120th Mtel Sq	Great Falls	12	226	9	149
120th ABRON	Great Falls	7	149	3	118
120th USAF Disp	Great Falls	11	27	6	22
TOTALS - AIR NATIONAL GUARD		140	890	103	633
TOTALS - MONTANA NATIONAL GUARD		505	3137	370	2736



Montana Special Forces parachute jumpers



Montana Army National Guard Special Forces, Camp Dawson, Virginia



Members of 2d Sq, 163d AC, Mont ARNG arriving at Fort Irwin, California for training.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

ARMORY TRAINING

Armory drills are conducted on a basis of forty-eight per year. Two types of armory drills are conducted, the first consists of two hours of training, the second of two four-hour multiple periods normally conducted on weekends. Subjects which readily lend themselves to classroom instruction are normally scheduled for the two-hour periods, while subjects requiring team effort or practical exercises implementing theory taught during the two-hour drill periods are conducted during multiple drills. Armory drills generally are scheduled on a basis of twelve each quarter. During FY 64 the Aviation Company and the Officer Candidate School trained on weekends in a program which authorized sixteen hours of instruction conducted in two days and is known as week-end assemblies. For each of these assemblies an individual received credit for four drills. In FY 65 this program will be expanded to include all units. They will conduct eleven week-end assemblies, reserving four drills for special purposes such as inspections, test of mobilization plans, Armed Forces Day, etc.

ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING

The Reserve Components Enlisted Training Program of 1963 requires that all non-prior service personnel enlisting in the Army National Guard participate in variable periods of Active Duty for Training. This training is conducted by active Army personnel at specified Army installations. The training is divided into three phases:

1. Basic Combat Training (8 weeks)
2. Advanced Individual Training (5-29 weeks)
3. Basic Unit or Team Training (2-12 weeks)

The first phase accomplishes primary or basic military training common to all members of the Army. During Advanced Individual Training the trainee is taught a specific Military Occupational Speciality (MOS); he learns to perform the specific duties and tasks that will be required of him when he returns to his parent Montana ARNG unit. The most advanced and final phase is the Basic Unit Training Phase wherein the individual is made a part of the "Big Picture" and taught the teamwork required to make his unit, and ultimately, the entire Army function as the best trained, fighting force in existence. This phase is conducted at Active Army installations in some cases and with the home town National Guard Unit in other cases, as determined by the Department of Army. During the past two years 792 members of the Montana ARNG were ordered to active duty for training.

ANNUAL ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING

Each year the Montana Army National Guard participates in two weeks field training. This phase follows forty-eight armory drills. Some of these are conducted as multiple, all day, assemblies. During the annual field training phase, the lessons taught in the classroom are put into practice under field conditions. The training exercises conducted during this phase demonstrate the ability and readiness of the Montana National Guard to be a part of our nations first line of defense.

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS

The service school program of the Army is utilized by the Montana Army National Guard to qualify officers and enlisted men in the several arms and services. Newly commissioned officers are taught their basic branch. Other officers attend these schools to increase proficiency for promotion and in specialized fields.

Enlisted men attend courses which teach them to be proficient in skills required in maintenance, communication, supply, food, service and administration.

During the past two years, 88 officers, 9 warrant officers and 180 enlisted men attended service schools from this state.

SIXTH U. S. ARMY AREA SCHOOLS

Army area schools supplement those conducted by the active Army in their service school program.

In fiscal year 1964, the use of Army area schools was reduced to non-commissioned officer schools only. This reduction was caused by fund limitations and the criteria established by the National Guard Bureau.

During the period of this report, 38 officers, 9 warrant officers and 78 enlisted men were trained in CBR courses, Equipment Records System, Maintenance Courses, in addition to NCO Courses.

MATERIEL MAINTENANCE

To provide adequate and necessary maintenance of materiel the State is divided into six areas for organizational maintenance. These areas with one exception maintain organic integrity along command lines.

To provide back up support and higher level maintenance to the organizational shops a Combined Support Maintenance Shop, Army Aviation Maintenance Shop and Field Training Equipment Concentration Site are located in Helena.

Receipt of twelve new type self propelled howitzers, 105 MM, during 1964 required courses of instruction for technicians engaged

in organizational and field maintenance. The instruction was conducted by qualified instructors from commodity commands.

Classes were conducted during the month of June 1964 for the purpose of orienting equipment operators with the Revised Equipment Record System. These classes will continue through 1964 with an objective of qualifying 120 instructors.

ARMY AVIATION

The mission of Army Aviation is to increase combat effectiveness of supported units with immediate responsive aviation support to include:

1. Observation, Reconnaissance and Survey
2. Adjustment of Artillery Fire
3. Medical Evacuation
4. Aerial Resupply
5. Airlift of Personnel and Equipment
6. Airborne Communication Relay
7. Night Battle Field Illumination
8. Wire Laying

Units of the Montana National Guard authorized Army Aviation are: Aviation Company, 163d Armored Cavalry, Helena; Hq & Hq Btry, 154th Artillery Group, Missoula; 2d Howitzer Battalion, 190th Artillery, Kalispell.

Expansion of this program is indicated by the following comparative figures:

	<u>AVIATORS</u>	
	<u>1 Jul 62</u>	<u>1 Jul 64</u>
Rated Aviators	23	34 (20 Dual Qualified)
Aviators in Training	0	4

	<u>EQUIPMENT</u>	
	<u>1 Jul 62</u>	<u>1 Jul 64</u>
O-1A Cessna	8	10
OH-23 Hiller Helicopter	2	5
U-6A DeHavilland Beaver	1	1
ICA-1 Synthetic Instrument Trainer	0	1

	<u>FLYING TIME</u>	
	<u>1 Jul 62 -</u>	<u>1 Jul 63 -</u>
	<u>30 Jun 63</u>	<u>30 Jun 64</u>
Hours	3617	4360

	<u>ACCIDENTS</u>		
	<u>Major</u>	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Incident</u>
1 Jul 62 - 30 Jun 64	1	2	1

All aircraft maintenance is accomplished at the Aviation Maintenance Shop, Helena, where ten technicians are employed to perform these services.

GUARDLIFT

The Montana Army National Guard participated to a considerable extent in the Guardwide program of airlifts to training centers, known as Guardlift. This is a joint operation of air transport and ground units designed to improve mobility and combat readiness of both the Air and Army National Guard.

During the field training period of 1963 the entire 2d Howitzer Battalion, 190th Artillery loaded into C-97 transports from California and moved to a maneuver area at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, home of the Field Artillery School. Full advantage was taken of the excellent facilities and instruction available at this Artillery Post.

In 1964 two opportunities for combined training were offered to Montana Army National Guard Units. In the first of these operations the 2d Squadron of the 163d Armored Cavalry was airlifted from Bozeman, Butte and Great Falls to Camp Irwin, California, 385 strong. In the second instance 75 personnel from our newest organization, Company C of the 19th SF Group (Abn) were lifted from Missoula to Camp Dawson, West Virginia for intensified training at one of three sites selected to be developed as National Guard Special Forces Training Centers.

MONTANA MILITARY ACADEMY

The Montana Military Academy has trained and commissioned 107 second lieutenants since it was organized in March, 1957. Young men who indicate a desire and meet the minimum requirements of NGR 46 are recommended by their unit commander for this training. Applicants are then interviewed by a screening board.

The course of instruction covers a period of 54 weeks and is in three phases. Phase I is a two-week ANACDUTRA period at Fort Harrison; Phase II consists of eight week-end assemblies of 16 hours instruction each and Phase III is another ANACDUTRA period of two weeks the next summer. Phase II is conducted in Missoula for cadets in Western Montana and in Billings for cadets in Eastern Montana. During the entire course students receive 304 hours of instruction.

The staff and faculty is made up of Army National Guardsmen and active Army Advisors. Instructors are selected from officers who have had experience teaching in military units, civilian schools or both.



MONTANA MILITARY ACADEMY

Class 1962--1963

STATUS OF TRAINING

The objective of mobilization readiness has been stressed at all levels of the Montana National Guard. Montana units are currently at the highest level of combat effectiveness ever achieved according to reports from Regular Army Evaluators.

Ratings for the past three years covering both the field training phase and day-to-day operations indicate a steady upward trend as shown on the following graph.

COMPOSITE RATINGS

SUPERIOR

1964

1963

1962

EXCELLENT

1964

1963

1962

SATISFACTORY

1964

1963

1962

UNSATISFACTORY

1964

1963

1962

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70

FACILITIES

MONTANA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

ARMORIES

Units of the Montana Army National Guard occupy fifteen State owned armories, which are located at Kalispell, Glendive, Sidney, Miles City, Billings, Hamilton, Whitefish, Dillon, Chinook, Butte, Plentywood, Bozeman, Lewistown, and Anaconda, with the Headquarters in Helena. Armories are presently under construction at Glasgow, Deer Lodge, and Malta.

Requirements for the construction of National Guard Armories have been alleviated to a great extent, however, there are still several units of the Montana Army National Guard in need of adequate armory or training facilities.

These armories are constructed from 75% Federal funds, and 25% State funds. Title to the facility is granted the State of Montana upon completion.

MAINTENANCE FACILITIES, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

In addition to the armory construction program, there has been a critical requirement during the past years for the construction of adequate maintenance facilities to support the storage and maintenance of the numerous track and wheeled vehicles that are allocated to units and dispersed throughout Montana. These maintenance facilities, as of June 1962, have been completed with 100% Federal funds, and are geographically located within each squadron or battalion area. Maintenance and storage facilities are located in Kalispell, Missoula, Helena, Culbertson, Belgrade, Chinook, and Billings. A combined field maintenance shop and an aviation maintenance shop and hangar are located in Helena.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, MONTANA

Another phase in providing adequate facilities for the housing, training, and support of the Montana Army National Guard, involves the annual active duty training facilities located at Fort William Henry Harrison, which lies five miles northwest of Helena. The present "Old Fort" was constructed during World War II as a temporary training installation. These temporary buildings have badly deteriorated since World War II, to the extent that they are entirely inadequate and most are unuseable. The State of Montana and Department of Defense, jointly, have developed a long range building plan for the eventual reconstruction of Fort Harrison. To date, eleven 40-man barracks buildings, seven 200-man messhalls, five 200-man latrines, four major headquarters buildings, and three double administrative-supply buildings have been completed at a Federal cost of \$395,000.00.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

ORGANIZATION

The Montana ANG continued in same status as in previous biennium with Headquarters, Montana ANG in Helena, Montana and the 120th Fighter Group (AD) at International Airport, Great Falls, Montana. The 120th Fighter Group (AD) is composed of Headquarters, 120th Fighter Group (AD); 186th Fighter Interceptor Squadron; 120th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron; 120th Materiel Squadron; 120th Air Base Squadron and 120th USAF Dispensary.

MISSION

The mission of these Montana Air National Guard Units is to insure effective administration, equipping and training of personnel, to provide command and staff supervision over assigned units, to provide trained air defense combat crews to execute fighter interceptor missions and destroy enemy forces, to maintain and operate an airbase in support of ADC Fighter Interceptor units and to provide administrative and professional services, logistical support and technical assistance to other ANG or ADC units located on the base.

OPERATIONS

The 186th Fighter Interceptor Squadron continued to perform 24-hour alert commitment under Air Defense Command. This requires three aircrews (pilot and radar intercept officer) to be in an active duty status at all times, combat ready to receive "scramble" orders from Great Falls Air Defense Sector at Malmstrom AFB. During FY 63, aircrews flew a total of 5,441 jet hours, a decrease of 90 hours from FY 62. Average per pilot - of 177 hours. During FY 64 a total of 4,997 jet hours were flown or an average of 156 hours per pilot. The decrease in total flying hours attributed mainly to the flood in June 1964 when a considerable number of flying hours were programmed due to personnel being on field training and all efforts were diverted to emergency flood operations. Flying was accomplished to satisfy ADC alert "scrambles," interceptor proficiency flights, navigational training, test and administrative flights.

Maintenance provided aircraft in an operational ready status 78.2% of on-hand hours in FY 63 and 77.4% in FY 64 compared to the ANG desired rate of 75%.

Overall operational readiness of personnel on 30 June 63 was 63.3% for aircrews and 63.9% for other than aircrews. On 30 June 64 it was 61.3% for aircrews and 59.3% for other than

aircrews. The lack of qualified radar intercept officers and the discharge of airmen without sufficient school quotas for recruiting and training replacement were major causes of the decrease in operational readiness percentages.

During FY 64 major efforts were directed toward becoming capable of storage and handling of nuclear weapons, the armament of the F-89-J. Many hours were spent in training to handle and load weapons and in special security training. At the end of the fiscal year the storage facility was nearing completion and capability inspection was scheduled to take place early in FY 65 with acceptance of weapons expected to follow.

PERSONNEL

Military personnel strength stood at 816 on 30 June 1963, an increase of 50 over 30 June 1962. This again took place due to the success of the "Try One" program to enlist prior service personnel. This gain was short lived as on 30 June 1964, strength was down to 733. The decrease was due to the very low retention rate of the "Try One" personnel enlisted the previous year. In addition, the National Guard Bureau placed a ceiling on strength for both officers and airmen resulting in a cutback. School quotas for enlistment of non-prior service personnel were also cut back to a point where discharges could not be replaced by new enlistments.

The year-round field training program continued during this biennium. This program authorized commanders to call each member to active duty for training from one to fifteen days throughout the year in order to obtain maximum productive work and training manpower throughout the year in direct support of the unit's daily mission requirements. Personnel are ordered to duty on an individual basis, small teams, sections, flights and squadrons. Under this program a 5-day special exercise was conducted in June 1964 in order for the entire Montana Air Guard to be together and operate as a unit and conduct special training programs not possible during unit training assemblies. It was during this period that the flood disaster took place. All personnel were diverted to this emergency and special training programmed for this period was cancelled. Field training attendance (including those constructively present) was 98.5% in FY 63 and 96.7% in FY 64.

Unit training assembly attendance rates in FY 63 ranged from 85% to 96.5% and from 82.8% to 96.2% in FY 64.

SERVICE SCHOOLS:

Officer Schools:

During FY 63, nine officers attended Air Force conducted schools, as follows:

- 1 - Nuclear Weapons
- 1 - Flying Safety
- 4 - Navigation Training
- 1 - Pilot Training
- 1 - Procurement
- 1 - Instrument Instructor

During FY 64, twelve officers attended formal schools, as follows:

- 2 - Nuclear Ordnance Commodity Management
- 1 - Budget
- 4 - Navigation Training
- 1 - Supply
- 1 - Aeromedical
- 3 - Pilot Training

Airmen Schools:

During FY 63, sixty-two non-prior service new enlistees attended basic military training and a subsequent technical training school and fifteen airmen attended eight-week basic military training.

During FY 64, forty-six new recruits went to basic military training and subsequent technical training and thirteen attended eight-week basic training.

In FY 63, four prior service airmen attended service schools, and, in FY 64, this number increased to nine.

The schools attended covered a variety of fields depending on the needs of the organization and what was allocated by National Guard Bureau. They included different aircraft maintenance specialties, supply, installations maintenance, security, administration, personnel, weapons and medical.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES

Major construction completed during FY 63 and FY 64:

Paving repair - POL area	\$39,397
Single Point Gas Metering System	2,705
Prefabricated Shed - Ground Power	1,921
Additional Security Fence	<u>1,697</u>
	\$45,720

Minor construction and rehabilitation completed in FY 63, 64:

Additional partitions in Hangar	\$ 145
Modification of Welding Shop - Vent Sys.	479
Modification of Ground Power - Exhaust System	729
Modify IBM Room	2,576
Install new pump - POL Area	735
Modify Elect. Service to Hangar	4,817
Modify Butler Bldg (Welding Shop)	4,952
Modify Main Gate	653
Modify Operations Center	7,533
Additional POL area fence	623
	<u>\$23,242</u>

Major Construction in progress 30 June 1964:

Ammunition Storage Facility	\$473,461
Standby Generator Installation	1,800
	<u>\$475,261</u>

Minor Construction and Rehabilitation in progress 30 June 1964:

Security Guard Shacks	\$ 500
POL Office Alteration	325
Repair Rocket Storage Building	1,119
Enclosure and Drainage (Mess Hall)	1,865
	<u>\$ 3,809</u>

Construction Programmed FY 65:

50-man Dormitory	\$ 75,000
Alert Hangar	333,000
Runway and Taxiway Rehabilitation	280,000
	<u>\$688,000</u>



MONTANA AIR NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES
Gore Field, Great Falls



MONTANA AIR NATIONAL GUARD F-89 SCORPIONS

TROPHIES AND AWARDS

THE EISENHOWER TROPHY

A trophy named for General of the Army, Dwight D. Eisenhower, is awarded each calendar year to the most outstanding Federally recognized Army National Guard unit in each State. This is a revolving trophy, therefore a replica of the trophy is presented at the same time for permanent possession by the unit.

Recipients of the Eisenhower Trophy are as follows:

Calendar Year 1962: Troop I, 3d Recon Sqdn, 163d Armored Cavalry, Billings, Montana, commanded by Captain Charles E. Marvin.

Calendar Year 1963: Hq & Hq Troop, 163d Armored Cavalry, Bozeman, Montana, commanded by Captain Grover L. Anderson, then 1st Lt. Edward L. Hanson.

THE ERICKSON TROPHY

The trophy named for Major General Edgar C. Erickson (Retired), former Chief of the National Guard Bureau, is awarded to the Army National Guard distinguished graduate from each of the State Officer Candidate Schools and the officer candidate courses of the U. S. Army Infantry School and the U. S. Army Artillery and Missile School. The Erickson Trophy Silver Revere Bowl is retained at the Headquarters of the National Guard Association of the United States. A replica of the trophy, suitably engraved, is presented during appropriate ceremonies to the distinguished graduate.

Distinguished graduates Montana Military Academy:

1962 - 2d Lt. John C. Bogart, Troop I, 3d Recon Sqdn, 163d Armored Cavalry, Billings, Montana.

1963 - 2d Lt. Richard W. Brundage, How Btry, 2d Recon Sqdn, 163d Armored Cavalry, Dillon, Montana.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Annually a certificate will be awarded by the appropriate Army Commander to each unit attaining an overall rating of SUPERIOR as a result of the Annual General Inspection. The award is made during ceremonies conducted at the annual field training period.

Recipients as follows:

1963 - How Btry, 2d Recon Sqdn, 163d Armored Cavalry, Dillon, Montana, commanded by Captain Robert C. Wolf.

Troop I, 3d Recon Sqdn, 163d Armored Cavalry, Billings, Montana, commanded by Captain Charles E. Marvin.

1964 - Hq & Hq Troop, 163d Armored Cavalry, Bozeman, Montana, commanded by 1st Lt. Edward L. Hanson.

143d Ord Co (DAS), Helena, Montana, commanded by Captain Richard B. Duffy.

THE S. H. MITCHELL TROPHY

A trophy named for Major General S. H. Mitchell, Adjutant General, State of Montana, is awarded annually to the unit accomplishing the highest gain in strength and drill attendance for the annual period 1 June to 31 May. The trophy is presented at an appropriate ceremony during annual field training and remains in the custody of the unit for one year. This is a revolving trophy.

1963 - Aviation Company, 163d Armored Cavalry, Helena, Montana, commanded by Major James W. Schwarzkrock.

1964 - Hq & Hq Troop, 3d Recon Sqdn, 163d Armored Cavalry, Billings, Montana, commanded by Captain Earl V. Hawley.

THE DAV CUP

This trophy named and presented by the Disabled American Veterans organization of Helena, Montana, is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest composite percentage rating during annual field training as reflected on USCONARC Form 914 compiled by the U. S. Army Evaluation Board. The trophy is awarded at the completion of ANACDUTRA at an appropriate ceremony and remains in the custody of the winning unit for one year. This is now a revolving trophy, and a replica of the trophy is presented at the same time for permanent possession by the unit.

1963 - 46th Army Band, Bozeman, Montana, commanded by CWO Ralph C. Johnson.

1964 - Not available as yet.

ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AWARD

The Association of the United States Army awards annually a plaque to the Army National Guard graduate of each State Officer Candidate School and the special officer candidate courses conducted for reserve components personnel at the U. S. Army Artillery and Missile School and the U. S. Army Infantry School who demonstrates the highest standards of leadership while undergoing the program.

1962 - 2d Lt. Donald R. Byers, Troop F, 2d Recon Sqdn, 163d Armored Cavalry, Butte, Montana.

1963 - 2d Lt. Roger A. Baxter, Hq & Hq Troop, 1st Recon Sqdn, 163d Armored Cavalry, Culbertson, Montana.

NATIONAL GUARD AWARD FOR EFFICIENCY IN TRAINING

The National Guard Bureau awards annually a certificate to one unit in the Army National Guard of the State for achievement of a high standard of Efficiency in Maintenance as outlined in NGR 44. The award is presented by the Adjutant General at a suitable ceremony during the annual field training period.

Recipients of the award are:

1963 - Hq & Hq Btry, 2d How Bn, 190th Artillery, Kalispell, Montana, commanded by 1st Lt. David M. Nathe.

1964 - 3669th Ord Co (DS), Helena, Montana, commanded by Captain William M. Liston.

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

The Adjutant General, State of Montana, will present annually a plaque to the graduate of the Montana Military Academy who attains the highest grade average on all examinations conducted in the Program of Instruction. The award is presented during the graduation ceremonies.

Recipients are:

1962 - 2d Lt. John C. Bogart, Troop I, 3d Recon Sqdn, 163d Armored Cavalry, Billings, Montana.

1963 - 2d Lt. Dallas L. Reel, Troop E, 2d Recon Sqdn, 163d Armored Cavalry, Havre, Montana.

ARMOR LEADERSHIP AWARD

The Commanding General, U. S. Continental Army Command will award annually a plaque to the outstanding Army National Guard Tank Troop or Armored Cavalry Troop of each Armored Cavalry Regiment based on performance in each calendar year as prescribed in AR 072-73. Presentation of the award is made during appropriate ceremonies held at annual field training.

Recipients of the award are:

1962 - Troop L, 3d Recon Sqdn, 163d Armored Cavalry, Lewistown, Montana, commanded by Captain Oscar F. Bechtel, then Captain Shelby D. McDonald.

1963 - Troop I, 3d Recon Sqdn, 163d Armored Cavalry, Billings, Montana, commanded by Captain Charles E. Marvin.



General Kendall presenting the Armor Leadership Award to Captain Oscar Bechtel, Troop L, 163d AC, Field Training 1963, for Calendar Year 1962

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION TROPHY

The National Guard Association Trophy is awarded annually based on the highest figure of merit attained nationally by a team in accomplishing its prescribed qualification firing of assigned individual weapons as prescribed in NGR 44. The trophy, retained at the headquarters of the Association, will be inscribed with the name of the winning unit team. The team will be presented an appropriate Certificate of Victory at the annual General Conference of the Association.

Calendar Year 1963 - 46th Army Band, Bozeman, Montana, commanded by CWO Ralph C. Johnson.

NATIONAL GUARD (STATE) TROPHY

The National Guard (State) Trophy is awarded annually by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice through the Chief, National Guard Bureau to the team attaining the highest figure of merit in annual arms qualification of all competing teams within each State as prescribed in NGR 44. This is a revolving trophy held by the winning team for one year. A Certificate of Victory is presented to the winning team for permanent possession.

Calendar Year 1962 - Troop I, 3d Recon Sq, 163d Armored Cavalry, Billings, Montana, commanded by Captain Charles E. Marvin.

Calendar Year 1963 - 46th Army Band, Bozeman, Montana, commanded by CWO Ralph C. Johnson.

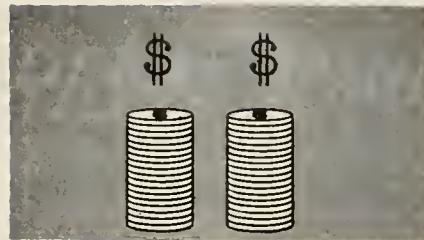
PERSHING TROPHY

The Pershing Trophy is awarded annually by the National Guard Association for permanent possession to the team attaining the highest figure of merit in annual arms qualification of all competing teams within each Army Area as prescribed in NGR 44.

Calendar Year 1963 - 46th Army Band, Bozeman, Montana, commanded by CWO Ralph C. Johnson.

FLYING SAFETY

The 120th Fighter Group received a Flying Safety award from the National Guard Bureau for achievement in Flying Safety by operating without experiencing a major aircraft accident during calendar year 1963. The near perfect Flying Safety record of FY 64 was marred by a major accident in the last month of the fiscal year. No injuries or loss of life occurred but the aircraft was destroyed by fire. Accident rates for FY 63 and FY 64 are zero and 18.5% respectively, with an overall rate of 8.9%



OPERATIONS SUPPORTED

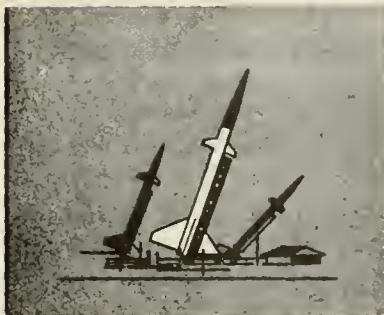
BY

FEDERAL FUNDS

The Big Picture



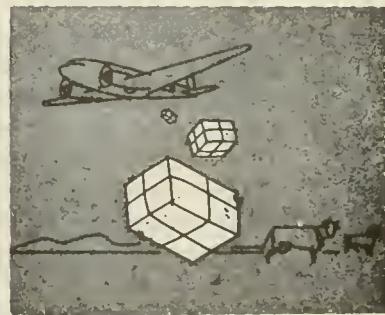
**OPERATIONAL
MISSIONS**



**MOBILIZATION
TRAINING**



**STATE
SERVICE**



FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

1963 and 1964

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

\$6,255,417

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

\$5,701,666

FEDERAL SUPPORT

The responsibility of the Federal Government in the support of the Montana National Guard is to furnish clothing, equipment, supplies, arms, ammunition and transportation to individuals and units of the Montana National Guard. The Federal government also furnishes outdoor training facilities and supervises training. All pay and allowances to individuals attending Annual Active Duty Training, Service Schools, Armory Drills or Supplemental Training Exercises are paid for from Federal funds.

The magnitude of the operation of the Montana National Guard and the extent to which it is a source of income to the State of Montana is apparent when it is realized that Federal funds of over 6 million dollars has been expended for Army National Guard support during the biennium. Federal funds expended in the support of the Montana Air National Guard amounted to over 5.7 million dollars. The Guard is indeed "Big Business" in the State of Montana and is worthy of the whole-hearted support of every citizen of the State of Montana.

ARMY EQUIPMENT

Equipment changes during the biennium were primarily those required to relocate on hand equipment due to reorganization of the Army National Guard. Some new equipment was received during the period, however. In dollar value the most important was the receipt of twelve new 105mm self-propelled howitzers, M108 for the 2nd Howitzer Battalion 190th Artillery. These are valued at \$152,236 each. They replaced the obsolete M7B1 howitzers in this battalion. The new NATO cartridge 7.62mm machine gun, M60 was received in sufficient quantities for all units. New modern load carrying equipment was issued to all Immediate Reserve units. Shop sets were received by the Army Aviation Maintenance Shop at Helena and new telephone sets TA 312/PT were issued to all units. Green berets made their appearance in Company C, 19th Special Forces Group and rucksacks, sleeping bags and some parachutes were issued this unit. Three H-23B helicopters and two O-1A observation fixed wing aircraft were added to our inventory. Ammunition trailers, 1/2 ton, M332 in new condition were issued to artillery units.

The administrative motor pool vehicles were updated with the receipt of new Valiant, Falcon and Plymouth sedans, a Ford station wagon, Ford and Dodge pickup trucks, and a commercial ambulance. Twenty-six 3/4 ton cargo trucks, M37 in an "as-is" condition were received from Fort Lewis and are being placed in operating condition by the Combined Services Maintenance Shop. Fifty armored personnel carriers, M59, also in an "as-is" condition were shipped from Fort Riley and Fort Hood. Although in poor to fair condition it is anticipated that most can be made operable.

Fifteen excess M41 light tanks were shipped to Fort Irwin, California and 155mm towed howitzers were transferred to Idaho and Colorado.

MILSTRIP requisitioning procedures were placed in effect for the USPFO activity, and requisitions are now submitted in an IBM punch card format. Equipment status reporting to the National Guard Bureau was also implemented using punch cards. Several fiscal and personnel reports are now similarly prepared.

A new USPFO warehouse was completed at Fort Harrison and was occupied during the winter of 1963-1964. All Army Guard warehousing is centralized at this location.

Shortages of some items of equipment continue to hamper the training of Army Guard units. These include teletypewriter sets, large tool and shop sets, wreckers, gas trucks, Special Forces items, modern self-propelled artillery for the 163d Armored Cavalry Regiment and radiac equipment. A shortage of funds for the procurement of equipment continues to exist and, in fact, becomes more of a problem each year. Although considerable progress has been made in equipping and up-dating items in our units there are shortages which affect their combat capability.

AIR EQUIPMENT

During FY 63 and 64 supply furnished operating supplies in the amount of \$277,842 local funded items and \$12,376,107 in depot funded items. Spent \$18,586 for transporting supplies, purchased locally \$11,314.00 for ground fuel and purchased from refineries of Union Oil Company in Cut Bank and Phillips Petroleum Company in Great Falls \$911,895 worth of aircraft fuels and lubricants. During this same period received \$205,037 worth of vehicles, other equipment depot funded \$335,655, locally funded \$116,011.

Aircraft not operationally ready due to lack of supplies was less than 1% compared to the ANG coverage of 2.8% for FY 63 - for FY 64 1.7% not operationally ready compared to ANG average of 3.4%. As the aircraft get older supply support becomes more difficult.

Supply completed an average of 7522 transactions per month in FY 63 and 8831 transactions per month in FY 64.

The average combat readiness of all units equipment-wise for FY 63 was 99.1% for FY 64 99.4%.

IBM mechanization of supply operations, requisitioning, issues and warehousing was completed during the biennium with the installation of complete punch card systems and training of personnel.

Fiscal and personnel accounting were also phased into the mechanized accounting system during FY 64.

Supply facilities have been completed, personnel trained and supply accounting and warehousing updated to accomodate the special weapons capability of the 120th Fighter-Group (AD) ANG.



Instruction Being Given at Annual Field Training
on the new M-108, Diesiel Powered, Self-Propelled
Howitzer (105MM)

ARMY TECHNICIANS

Army National Guard technicians are employees authorized under the provisions of Title 32, United States Code, Section 709, for administrative and accounting duties, maintenance, repair and inspection of materiel, armament, vehicles, and equipment provided for the Army National Guard and used solely for military purposes. Technicians, except for female employees in specific stenographic and clerical positions, are members of Federally recognized units of the Montana Army National Guard.

During the period covered by this report the total number of Federally supported technician positions fluctuated downwards. This was a result of the continuing reorganization of the Army National Guard in FY 1963 and the lowered national support of maintenance manning requirements to 82.5% in FY 1964. The net biennial loss of supported positions amounted to a total of 20 in all areas. The following is a breakdown for the end of each of the fiscal years being reported:

	<u>30 June 1963</u>	<u>30 June 1964</u>
Organizational	82	78
USPFO	33	31
Field Maintenance	<u>58</u>	<u>49</u>
Total	173	158

In October 1962 the National Guard Bureau authorized implementation of the first portion of the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962, and in January 1964 part 2 of the Act of 1962 was implemented. This granted pay increases to the NGC technicians (classified employees). Additionally, NGW technicians (wage board employees) were granted cost-of-living salary increases in January 1963 and October 1963 as outlined by salary schedules of the Army and Air Force Wage Board. The following is the total fund obligation by fiscal year for Army Technician salaries:

FY 1963-----	1,063,365
FY 1964-----	1,051,305

Fiscal year 1964 brought about a realignment of the Office of the USPFO (United States Property and Fiscal Officer). The net result was a reduction in the number of supported positions but an increase in the grade of a number of the positions commensurate with the added responsibilities.

AIR TECHNICIANS

During FY 63 there were 195 positions authorized on manning document. The National Guard Bureau, however, placed a 98% limitation on hiring. Therefore, an average of 191 positions were filled for the 12 months. Average salary for the period was

\$516.53 per month.

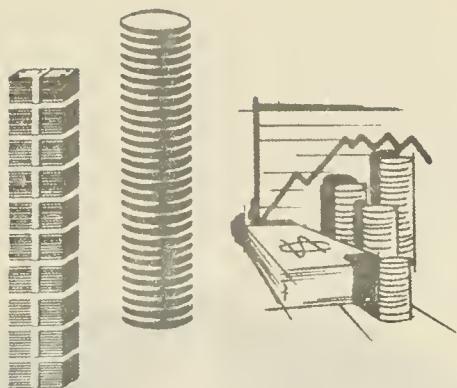
In FY 64 the year started with 186 positions authorized. This went to 191 in October and to 236 in April 1964. This increased authorization was due to the security positions required for the nuclear weapons security program. Average number of positions filled for the 12 months was 197.4. There were 224 persons employed on 30 June 1964. The average salary for the FY was \$536.21.

**FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDED IN SUPPORT OF
MONTANA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD**

	<u>FY 1963</u>	<u>FY 1964</u>
Salaries		
Army Technicians (Civilian)	\$1,062,523	\$1,049,860
Military Personnel		
Training Assemblies (Armory Drill)	891,312	996,816
Service & Technical Schools and Supplemental Exercises	153,591	146,477
Annual Active Duty Training	252,023	306,299
Travel		
Civilian Personnel	20,405	21,887
Military Personnel	34,818	40,710
Fuels & Lubricants	60,720	65,311
Construction of Facilities	140,646	216,534
Miscellaneous Operating Supplies	15,132	15,860
Equipment		
Maint & Repairs & Parts	82,725	63,430
	94,418	78,165
Transportation of Supplies	7,762	26,914
Subsistence, Unit Training & Annual Active Duty Training	37,002	43,103
Operation & Repair of Facilities	38,289	36,226
Uniform & Clothing		
Enlisted Personnel	83,339	69,150
Officer Personnel	5,450	7,400
Communication Services	3,650	3,444
Service Contracts	31,795	37,481
Medical Care	6,550	8,200
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$3,022,150	\$3,233,267
TOTAL FOR BIENNIIUM	\$6,255,417	

FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDED IN SUPPORT OF
MONTANA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

	<u>FY 1963</u>	<u>FY 1964</u>
Salaries		
Air Technicians (Civilian)	\$1,222,067	\$1,338,061
Military Personnel		
Unit Training Assemblies	466,200	526,473
Service & Technical Schools	43,403	18,574
Field Training	120,102	132,055
Supplemental Exercises	7,847	47,969
Travel		
Civilian Personnel	10,051	10,587
Military Personnel	6,066	7,345
Fuels & Lubricants		
Ground Fuel	5,334	5,880
Aircraft Fuel & Lubricants	485,100	434,454
Construction of Facilities	105,513	316,539
Miscellaneous Operating Supplies, Material & Aircraft Parts	35,010	61,253
Equipment	51,579	58,034
Transportation of Supplies	8,972	9,614
Subsistence		
Unit Training Assemblies	7,536	3,021
Field Training	2,648	11,443
Uniforms		
Officers	2,400	5,100
Airmen	10,806	22,346
Service Contract		
Custodial & Security Salaries	22,017	17,605
Utilities	27,108	21,713
Capital, Repair & Replacement	4,824	4,132
Communication Services	2,605	2,280
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$2,647,188	\$3,054,478
TOTAL FOR BIENNIIUM		\$5,701,666



STATE FUNDS

EXPENDED IN DIRECT

SUPPORT OF THE

ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD

EXPENDITURE OF STATE FUNDS

FISCAL YEARS 1963 - 1964

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Salaries and Wages	\$104,120	\$122,391
Employee Benefits	9,802	8,962
Supplies and Materials	58,231	37,856
Communications	23,566	26,225
Utilities	90,710	89,216
Travel	11,906	15,571
Contracted Services	33,939	18,825
Special Fees	13,527	33,800
Repairs and Equipment Maintenance	10,942	8,660
Repairs and Land Maintenance	(1)	1,899
Repairs and Building Maintenance	(1)	9,943
Capital Equipment	3,054	2,105
Capital Land	77	--
Capital Buildings	<u>1,565</u>	<u>47,167</u> (2)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$361,439	\$422,620

(1) Included in "Supplies and Materials" due to previous accounting methods.

(2) For State share (25%) of cost of armories at Glasgow and Deer Lodge

CIVIL
DEFENSE



CIVIL DEFENSE

1. Introduction

a. Mission

The mission of the Montana State Civil Defense Organization is to provide the following:

(1) Organize, staff, train, and operate a Montana State Civil Defense organization.

(2) To provide maximum protection for lives and property of the people of Montana in case of an emergency, either war-caused or natural disaster.

(3) To provide for orderly reception and care of evacuees in assigned reception area.

(4) To provide for continuity of Government in an emergency.

(5) To set down authority, responsibility, and courses of action during the following four periods:

(a) Pre-attack period.

(b) Strategic warning period.

(c) Tactical warning period.

(d) Post-attack period.

b. Reorganization

Civil Defense was reorganized on March 20, 1963, by a letter from the Governor directing the Adjutant General to assume responsibility for organization, training and operation of the Montana Civil Defense Agency.

c. Objective

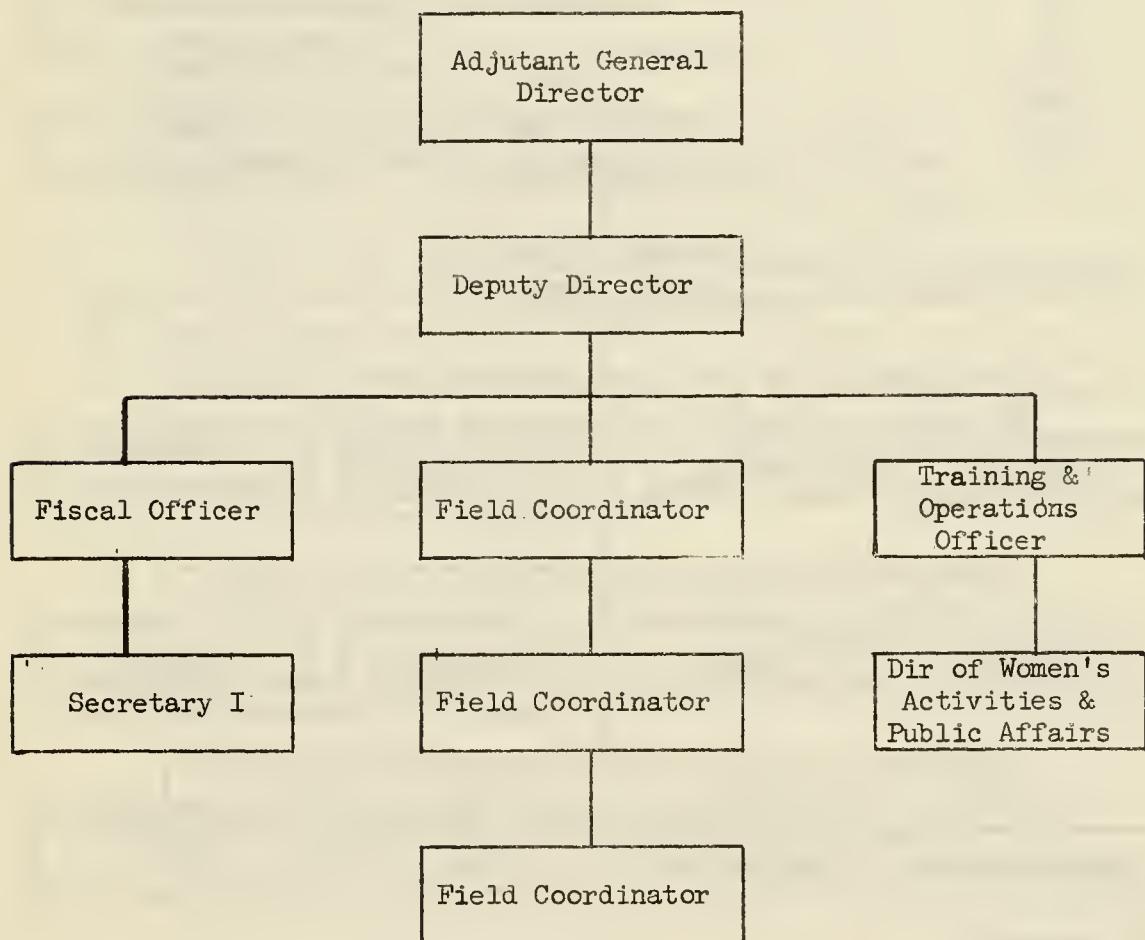
It was determined at this time that our primary objective was to develop an operational capability at county level. To accomplish this, it was necessary to expedite the training and education program and to provide guidance at the county level. In July of 1963, three field coordinators were assigned specific areas of responsibility with the mission of increasing the operational capability of the counties within their areas.

2. Organization

a. Full-time staff

A small full-time staff, under the Deputy Director, provides the Director with a capability for day-to-day functioning, planning, training and testing. This staff handles administration of the Civil Defense Section, works with counties and cities to develop their capabilities, conducts and supervises training of specialists throughout the state and develops Civil Defense plans for emergencies.

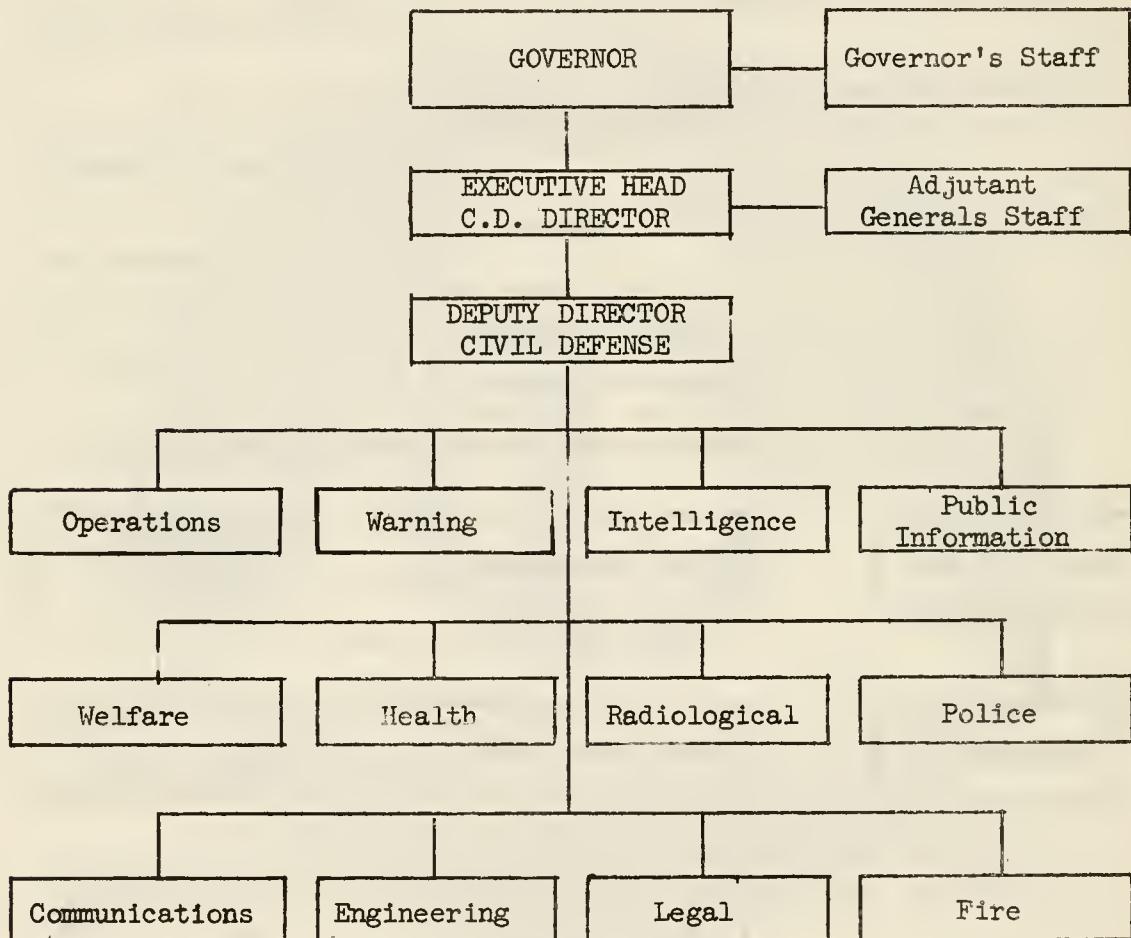
Composition of this staff is as shown below:



b. Operational staff

In an emergency, other than minor, a considerably enlarged staff is required. This operational staff of approximately 120 consists of the full-time staff augmented by personnel trained in specialty fields and with back-up to give a capability for continuous 24-hour operation.

The composition and relationship of this staff is indicated on the following chart:



3. Training

a. Staff training

The full-time staff has been trained through National and Regional schools and conferences, exercises, study and actual experience.

The entire Civil Defense Staff participated in two Region-wide Exercises consisting of planning and operational phases..

These exercises presented problems of warning, damage assessment, protection, evacuation, law and order and public information in a realistic manner. The practical experience gained in coordinating and directing actions to solve these problems was invaluable to the operational staff during the June 1964 floods.

b. Specialist training

From July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1964 a substantial number of key specialists in nine categories were trained throughout the state. The following chart indicates the extent of this training:

Radiological Monitoring Instructors	180
Civil Defense Adult Education Instructors	28
Shelter Manager Instructors	32
Shelter Analysts	36
Radiological Monitors	75
Medical Self-Help	1,853
Civil Defense Management	12
Highway Patrolmen as Radiological Mobile Monitors	108
RADEF Officers, trained to evaluate fallout effects	3

Much of this type of training is accomplished by personnel from other agencies of the State under the general supervision of the Civil Defense Training and Operations Officer.

Continuing Education Department of Montana State College has a contract with the Department of Defense to conduct 13 conferences throughout the State and to teach both radiological monitoring instructors and shelter manager instructors and this year to teach shelter managers.

There is also a full-time man working with our State Board of Health who is paid by the Department of Defense to supervise and plan for the utilization of the ten 200-bed emergency hospitals located in Montana and to promote medical self-help training throughout the State.

Another full-time individual working with the State Department of Public Instruction trains teachers to instruct in Civil Defense as part of the Adult Education Program.

4. Facilities

a. Emergency Operating Center

To provide for orderly continuity of State Government during an emergency protected space has been allocated in the sub-basement of the Armory to house the Governor with operating staffs of Civil Defense and the Office of Emergency Planning. From this location actions would be initiated and coordinated for the protection, control and recovery of the populace and re-establishment of the economy.

(1) Communications Center

Of primary importance to successful operation during emergencies is a complete and dependable communications system. The communications center in the EOC consists of a message center which logs and routes all incoming and outgoing messages and a communications room with equipment for operation in the following nets:

(a) National Warning System (NAWAS) - Direct telephone connections from 25th Warning Center to ten key warning points in Montana. These ten points receive the warning simultaneously and are responsible for relaying the alert to the remaining 46 counties by prearranged plan.

Key warning points are now operational in:

Missoula	Helena	Miles City
Kalispell	Great Falls	Glendive
Butte	Lewistown	Glasgow
Billings		

(b) Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) - Primary operational net within the state. Manned by volunteer amateur operators using personally owned equipment as well as state and federal sets. This dependable net assures wide coverage into relatively remote areas. Has both voice and CW capability.

(c) Law Enforcement Net - Highway Patrol, sheriff and police radios. While mainly engaged in law enforcement this state-wide net is available for traffic control, intelligence and dissemination of information.

(d) Highway Maintenance Net - Used as the chief means of reporting radiological information. This is accomplished through eleven radiological information collecting points which receive readings from designated counties. This information is compiled by Highway Maintenance Personnel and relayed to the State EOC on a scheduled basis.

(e) National Communications System (NACOM) - Radio, teletypewriter and phone connections through Civil Defense Region 8 in Everett, Washington to all Civil Defense Headquarters in the nation. Used for reports from and to Region and as back-up for other nets.

(f) National Guard Net - Ties in EOC and National Guard units for direct requests for military support of Civil Defense.

(g) State Capitol Radio Net - For direct communication between heads of State Government in the EOC, and their operations sections housed in the capitol shelter complex.

(2) County Emergency Operations Centers

The State C. D. Office has placed emphasis on the development of EOC's and operational C. D. organizations at county level since without them counties would be extremely handicapped in carrying out their responsibilities in emergencies.

As of June 30, 1964, two counties have established operational EOC's and 22 counties are in the process of establishing them.

(3) Improvement of State EOC

A contract for remodeling the EOC was approved on March 27, 1964. The contract covers ventilation, heat, emergency power, soundproofing, additional wiring, painting and office partitions. Also included is covering and blocking of windows to increase the protection factor. Although work was interrupted during the flood emergency, the modifications should be completed by September 15, 1964. Eventually the area will be equipped and stocked to house operating personnel and their dependents for an extended period.

b. Shelters

The following additions have been made to the shelter program during this biennium:

Facilities	138
Shelter spaces	91,000
Licensed facilities	163
Marked facilities	272
Spaces stocked	43,000

5. Coordination with other Agencies

a. State Office of Emergency Planning

Resources controlled by this organization are vital to Civil Defense Operations. Close coordination between the two offices is accomplished by direct personal liaison.

b. Adjutant General

One of the prime sources of support available to civil authorities in emergencies is the military. Requests for help from the National Guard and active forces are coordinated through the Adjutant General.

c. Other State Agencies

Civil Defense works closely with many other Departments of State Government. Coordination is most necessary and frequent

with the following departments: Administration, Health, Highway, Public Instruction and Welfare.

A radiological instrument repair station has been installed at the State Prison in Deer Lodge. This makes it possible for all instruments to be repaired without cost.

The calibration of instruments is accomplished at Montana State College at a slight cost per instrument.

6. Operations

a. State Flood Emergency

The State Emergency Operating Center was activated for flood duty on June 8, 1964 and remained active on a 24-hour basis through June 13, 1964. The State Office of Civil Defense operated in support of local civil defense in affected counties. It was felt that civil defense operated efficiently and was highly successful in carrying out its mission.

The departments represented in the civil defense organization that functioned during the flood were:

Montana Civil Defense Employees
State Board of Health
State Welfare Department
Montana Highway Department
Adjutant General's Department
State Planning Board
State Department of Administration
Radio Amateur Civilian Emergency System (RACES)

The work was accomplished by working 12-hour shifts, with a maximum of 34 personnel per shift.

The Highway Maintenance net was used mainly to gather road information. This net proved very efficient and was invaluable to our operation.

The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) net was manned by volunteers and was used as our main operational net. This net is the most valuable single net that we have at our disposal. In several instances, the RACES net was established in areas void of communications. This resulted in the saving of lives, property and reducing anxiety and discomfort of personnel.

A new RACES amateur radio transceiver had been purchased and installed in the emergency operating center by State Civil Defense just prior to the emergency. This set proved invaluable to our operations.

As the need for civil defense subsided, the control center was deactivated and civil defense functions were carried on from the regular offices in the Armory Building.

b. Tests

Periodically civil defense personnel participate in Regional Exercises which test capabilities to operate under emergency conditions. These are tests designed by Regional and Systems Development Corp. Training specialists on a progressive basis. During the past two years four of these exercises have been conducted all of which were built around the "attack" phase. These tests and the personnel participating are shown below:

Forward Pass - Skeleton C. D. Crew
End Run - Skeleton C. D. Crew
Step One - Full C. D. Crew
Step Two - Full C. D. Crew - plus

skeleton staff from the Adjutant General's Office and representatives of most of the committees and task groups of the Office of Emergency Planning.

c. Conferences and Meetings

In addition to regularly scheduled Regional and National Civil Defense Directors' Conferences, monthly meetings were held with State Civil Defense Department Heads. The Director called several organizational conferences to promote expansion of the Civil Defense program throughout Montana. Other important conferences were held by:

The State Industry Advisory Committee on communications to further develop the emergency broadcast capability within the State.

The Continuing Education Coordinating Committee, to plan instruction of specialists.

The State Defense Board, to coordinate planning activities of agencies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which have an impact on Civil Defense operations.

7. Budget

	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u>
Federal Share	\$14,485.50	\$25,542.76	\$24,116.79	
County Share	\$14,485.50			

	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u>
Federal Share	\$28,528.26	\$36,735.87	\$32,312.64	
County Share	\$28,528.26			

As of July 1, 1962, eight counties had budgeted for civil defense and were participating in matching funds. As of June 30, 1964, eighteen counties are participating plus State Board of Health and the Adjutant General's office.

8. Surplus

From July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1964, the following dollar value of surplus was acquired by Montana political sub-divisions:

July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963

Original Cost	\$18,527.44
Acquisition Cost	1,059.80

July 1, 1963 to June 30, 1964

Original Cost	\$69,209.34
Acquisition Cost	4,758.26

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING



OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

1. GENERAL

The Montana State Office of Emergency Planning is an agency in the Executive Office of the Governor. The physical location of the office is in the State Arsenal Building since the Adjutant General is, by appointment, the Director of the State OEP.

The office is currently engaged in writing the Montana State Plan for the Emergency Management of Resources. The assumed emergency for which this planning is being done is a nuclear attack against the continental United States which could conceivably isolate the State of Montana from the Federal Government for a period of time until communications and direction could be restored. While it is quite unlikely that a nuclear attack will occur, as long as our enemies have this capability plans must be prepared that will permit instant response conducive to the survival of our people and recovery of our resources. Plans drafted to the most extreme contingency can easily be modified and adapted to an emergency of lesser magnitude. This was emphatically demonstrated during the critical days of our flood in June, 1964.

As of the close of the reporting period this office is negotiating a contract with the National Office of Emergency Planning which will permit the hiring of a Priorities Resource Management Coordinator and a secretary to facilitate completion of the Plan.

2. ORGANIZATION

A Governor's Executive Order has been prepared for the Governor's signature, should the emergency arise, which will bring into existence the State of Montana Emergency Resource Management Organization and give it the legal authority to function. This organization is shown in chart form attached hereto.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

The Plan for the Emergency Management of Resources, when completed, will be in two parts. Part A deals with the State role of providing policy, guidance, and State level assistance for the management of resources within the State. Part B contains separate sections dealing with the management of specific resource categories. The responsibilities of the agencies to be established are as follows:

- a. Construction and Housing Agency--Responsible for those activities involving the construction, repair, and modification of emergency facilities and housing.
- b. Economic Stabilization Agency--Responsible for those activities involving price stabilization, rent stabilization and consumer rationing.
- c. Electric Power and Gas Agency--Control of the distribution of electric power available for use in the State. Provision of resource support for the operations of electric power and gas utilities located in the State.
- d. Food Agency--Control of the distribution of food in retail and in certain wholesale and processor inventories assigned to the State by pre-attack agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture and supplies allocated to the State post-attack by the USDA.
- e. Health Agency--Control of the distribution of medical and health resources, including civilian medical and health manpower, available for use in the State.
- f. Industrial Production Agency--Control of the distribution of certain essential items available for use in the State. Provision of resource support for the operation of essential production and distribution facilities located in the State.
- g. Manpower Agency--Control of the recruitment, classification and assignment of civilian manpower except health manpower.
- h. Petroleum and Solid Fuels Agency--Control of the distribution of petroleum and solid fuels supplies available for use in the State. Provision of resource support for the operations of the petroleum and solid fuels industry located in the State.
- i. Public Information Agency--Control release of emergency documents to obtain widest possible State coverage of essential information.
- j. Telecommunications Agency--Control of the use of communications services available to the State. Provision of resource support for the operations of the telecommunications facilities located in the State.
- k. Transportation Agency--Control of the use of intrastate transportation services and interstate transport-

ation services available to the State. Provision of resource support for the operations of essential transportation facilities and equipment located in the State.

1. Water Agency--Controls the distribution and use of water available for use in the State. Provision of resource support for the operations of water utilities and suppliers located in the State.

While it is contemplated that these agencies will be activated only in the event of a large scale disaster, personnel to staff the agencies have been selected from both the public and private sectors and are currently functioning as Task Group members in the planning phase.

4. OPERATIONS

The disastrous flood we experienced in Montana during June, 1964, provided invaluable experience for the Office of Emergency Planning and reemphasized the previously anticipated necessity for continuous and close liaison between OEP, the State Civil Defense Agency and the Montana National Guard.

With the State Controller, Mr. Walter Anderson, acting as the State Disaster Relief Coordinator, personnel from the Adjutant General's Office and the State Civil Defense Agency worked with National OEP officials and representatives of affected political subdivisions in organizing search and rescue operations, damage assessment, welfare, and assistance in preparation of requests for allocations of Federal funds to be expended for relief and recovery operations in non-privately owned areas and facilities.

In the initial stages of the emergency National Guard troops in selected areas worked 1,317 man days at a cost to the State of \$21,589. These figures do not include many members of the State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment who are employed on a full-time basis with the National Guard or as officials of the State Civil Defense Agency.

While this report covers only the biennium period ending June 30, 1964, the following figures are as of October 19, 1964, and are cited only to reflect the magnitude of the disaster. This is only a partial reflection since the funds shown are Federal grants under Public Law 875 and do not include monies expended by the State and counties nor the substantial losses suffered by private individuals, public utilities and railroads.

Applications for Federal monies used by counties and cities for immediate relief and recovery operations	\$1,011,710
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Work in progress in counties, cities, and irrigation districts by Federal Agencies at Office of Emergency Planning request.
Figures are estimates. \$5,419,532

Each request for assistance under Public Law 875, the Federal Disaster Assistance Act, presently must include certification by the Governor of minimum expenditures within the State as follows:

"Pursuant to Section 1710.15, Federal Disaster Assistance Regulations, I certify that the total of expenditures and obligations (or resources utilized) by the Government of the State of Montana, its local governments or other public agencies thereof, over and above normal expenditures, for disaster relief purposes for this disaster and all other disasters during the twelve-month period immediately preceding this request, and for which no Federal reimbursement has been or will be received, exceeds \$500,000."

In addition, the State Department of Administration has paid claims totaling \$54,895.24 from the Board of Health, State Training School, Adjutant General's Department, State Forester and State Water Conservation Board. Federal reimbursement is expected for these funds.

The State Office of Emergency Planning has taken advantage of the lessons learned from this unfortunate natural disaster and feels confident of its ability to function with even greater efficiency should either man-made or natural disaster again occur in Montana.

STATE OF MONTANA

EMERGENCY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

